

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the **Brown County Planning, Development & Transportation Committee** was held on Monday, January 23, 2012 in Room 161, Ag & Extension Center – 1150 Bellevue Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin

Present: Bernie Erickson, Chairman; Norb Dantine, Mike Fleck, Dave Kaster

Excused: Dan Haefs

Also Present: Executive Troy Streckenbach, Brian Lamers, Tom Miller, Chuck Lamine, Dean Haen, July Knudsen, Fred Mohr, Debbie Klarkowski, Fred Monique
Supervisor Mary Scray,
John Delmore/Jeff Delmore – Scott Construction
Tom Sigmund – Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District
Other Interested Parties

I. Call Meeting to Order:

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Bernie Erickson at 6:20 p.m.

II. Approve/Modify Agenda:

Items 9, 3 & 22 (Closed Sessions) were taken out of order, although shown in proper format here.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to approve the agenda as modified. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

III. Approve/Modify Minutes of November 28, 2011:

Motion by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to approve the minutes. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

1. Review Minutes of:

- a. Harbor Commission (November 14, 2011)
- b. Solid Waste Board (October 17, 2011)

**Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to receive and place on file #'s 1a and 1b.
MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED**

Planning & Land Services

Land Information

Planning Commission

2. Budget Adjustment Request (12-17): Increase in Expenses with Offsetting Increase in Revenues:

Chuck Lamine explained that this request involves an increase to the Intergovernmental Charges Revenue Account to update graphics for the Village

of Allouez Comprehensive Plan. He indicated that the additional revenue was obtained after the 2012 Annual budget was approved.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to approve. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

3. **Closed Session:** Pursuant to Wis. Stat. 19.85 (1)(g) for the purpose of conferring with legal counsel for the governmental body who is rendering oral or written advice concerning strategy to be adopted by the body with respect to litigation in which it is or is likely to become involved. (Contractual legal services for the Revolving Loan Fund Program)

Motion by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to enter into Closed Session at 6:22 p.m.

**Roll Call: Present: Erickson, Dantine, Fleck & Kaster Excused: Haefs
Also Present: Fred Monique MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED**

Motion by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to return to regular order of business at 6:30 p.m.

**Roll Call: Present: Erickson, Dantine, Fleck & Kaster Excused: Haefs
Also Present: Fred Monique MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED**

Motion by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to authorize the Brown County Planning Director to work with the Brown County Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Committee, Brown County Purchasing, and the Corporation Counsel's Office to hire outside legal counsel for enforcement of loan agreements with businesses that were provided loans through the Brown County Economic Development. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

4. **Budget Status Financial Report for November 2011:**
At this time all categories are progressing as anticipated.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to receive and place on file. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

5. **Property Listing – Budget Status Financial Report for November 2011:**

Motion made by Supervisor Fleck, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to receive and place on file. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

6. **Zoning – Budget Status Financial Report for November 2011:**

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to receive and place on file. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Green Bay Metro Sewerage District:

7. **Reports, Questions, and Answers from Green Bay Metro Sewerage District:**
Tom Sigmund from the Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District was present to report that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is considering

new rules that are aimed at reducing the amount of phosphorus in Wisconsin lakes, rivers, and streams (article from the Green Bay Press Gazette attached). Sigmund indicated that the majority of phosphorus comes from non-point sources, such as agricultural fields, construction sites, and urban areas. He indicated that the proposed DNR rules could cause municipalities to make significant expenditures to build filtration systems for wastewater treatment plants ranging from \$1.3 billion to \$4.3 billion – or \$223 million for the Green Bay facility alone. Sigmund indicated that this cost would address less than 3% of the phosphorus delivered to lower Green Bay and that without regulating non-point sources of phosphorous, rates could increase.

Sigmund indicated that a more cost effective approach that would address all sources of phosphorus is being discussed across the state. This would include regulation of agriculture with watershed-based permits and development of a phosphorus trading program that would allow reduction to occur. Discussion with other municipalities has determined that an “adaptive management” program, working with others is the best route. The MSD will be working with the Brown County Land Conservation Department in this regard, in addition to other counties and municipalities throughout the state.

Communications:

8. **Communication from Supervisor Erickson re: Have Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District Report Quarterly to PD&T/Land Conservation and Semi-Annually to report on the happenings at the Metropolitan Sewerage District and costs and funding. *Referred from December County Board:***

A request was made to have Mr. Sigmund of the Metropolitan Sewerage District report at the August Planning, Development & Transportation Committee meeting, and at the May County Board meeting in order to give regular updates.

9. **Communication from Supervisor Dantine re: To have a presentation on Highway Agenda comparing a cold mix asphalt option to hot mix to save road dollars by Scott Construction. *Referred from December County Board:***

John Delmore and his son, Jeff, were present from Scott Construction at the request of Supervisor Dantine to discuss the cold mix process vs other road surface choices. Mr. Delmore indicated cold mix is a cost effective way to preserve roads by providing a durable and flexible pavement with minimal cracking. He stated that many local governments choose cold mix to overlay pavements on roads with low traffic volume. Cold mix is a mixture of asphalt cutback or emulsion, and aggregate and remains pliable as it cures

They also explained the chip sealing method which is a flexible and adaptable surface treatment that will satisfy road preservation needs. Not only is cost an advantage, but this method also extends pavement life, fills in cracks, provides skid resistance, is ideal for existing pavements or gravel surfaced roads, and is safe and durable in all weather.

Another method, wedge and seal, consists of spot wedging or thin cold mix overlays using a paver on existing road surfaces to bring them back to a smooth surface. After wedging, a seal coat surface is placed to provide a good bond and wearing surface for the roadway.

Highway Commissioner Brian Lamers indicated there are roads in the county that could be considered for the cold mix/chip sealing process. He stated he would like to invite an individual from Wisconsin Asphalt Paving Association to give an overview presentation to the committee. He informed the committee that the State has not approved cold mix because there is no way to test. He is researching counties who have used it and will report back with his findings.

10. **Communication from Supervisor Scray re: A two mile section in the Village of Howard between Lineville Road and Wooddale Avenue from 55 mph to 45 mph:**

Supervisor Scray addressed the committee regarding a request to reduce the speed limit in the Village of Howard between Lineville Road and Wooddale Avenue from 55 mph to 45 mph. She explained that the County has a two mile section set at 55 mph, with the section to the north of Lineville in Suamico at 45 mph, and a section south of Wooddale in Howard at 35 mph. She indicated that the area is developing and vision is becoming an issue with the rising and falling of the speed limit which lacks consistency.

Highway Commissioner, Brian Lamers, disagreed with the request, stating that State guidelines and studies show a relatively few number of accidents, a small number of driveways, and that user speed is compliant to the posted speed limit.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to approve the request to lower the speed limit from 55 mph to 45 mph between Lineville Road and Wooddale Avenue in the Village of Howard and that it brought to the County Board in resolution form.
MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Airport:

11. **Budget Adjustment Request (12-11): Portable Radios from Outlay to Equipment Non-Outlay:**

Airport Director, Tom Miller, explained that the airport budgeted \$93,772 in outlay for 17 new portable radios and 1 base station radio as part of the new radio operability project. It was understood the cost of each radio would be \$5,516, however, he has been informed that the cost will be \$4,471.60, below the threshold for outlay items. He requests that \$82,512 be transferred from Outlay to Equipment – Non-Outlay to cover the cost of these radios.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to approve. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

12. **RFP #1577 – Attorney to Provide Legal Services to Airport:**

Director Miller explained that this RFP is for the purpose of identifying legal counsel with experience with airport issues including airport landing and use fees, airport/airline leases and other related agreements, rental charges, lease negotiations, FAA grant assurance issues, provider licensing, etc. Responses are due by March 8, 2012.

Miller pointed out that the RFP includes an error – that this position would be through December 31, 2012. He asked that it be changed to go through the year 2017, a five year period.

Motion made by Supervisor Fleck, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to approve RFP #1577 as corrected. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

13. **Director's Report:**

- Mock Disaster Drill (attached) – A simulated airplane crash disaster drill was held on January 18, 2012 allowing emergency crews to test their ability to handle such a catastrophe. Participating agencies included the US Coast Guard, the FAA, the DNR, Brown County and Kewaunee County Sheriff's Departments, the Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, and the Brussels-Union Gardner Fire Departments.

- Advanced Imaging Technology (attached) – Miller reported that new imaging technology has been installed at the airport which will safely screen passengers for both metallic and non-metallic threats including weapons and explosives. It involves electromagnetic waves off the human body to detect items which may be concealed under clothing and does not involve physical contact.

Miller also reported that the FAA held a 3 day session to spot a new traffic control tower at the Airport using special electronic equipment. The present tower is 62' high and is 37 years old, with the proposed tower being much higher, up to 117'. He indicated he expects this to occur within the next 10 years.

Traffic during 2011 was up by 1.1% over 2010.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to receive and place on file. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Port and Solid Waste:

14. **Budget Adjustment Request (12-07): Increase in expenses with Offsetting Increase in Revenue:**

Dean Haen reported that in 2012 Emergency Management, Public Safety, Hazmat, and the Port Department were awarded the US Department of Homeland Security's 2011 Port Security Grant as a sub-award from the City of Green Bay. This grant funding (\$45,000) will be used to purchase disaster communication equipment which will link interagency operations center equipment, an outdoor wireless security camera kit and a Hazmat ID system.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to approve. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

15. **Budget Adjustment Request (12-12): Increase in expenses with Offsetting Increase in Revenue:**

In 2010 the Port was awarded \$2,000,000 by the EPA for the Renard Island Environmental Capping Project. As it was not all spent, in 2011, the EPA approved a no-cost extension. This budget adjustment is for the grant award remaining and the related expenditures that will be incurred in 2012.

Motion made by Supervisor Fleck, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to approve. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

16. **Budget Adjustment Request (12-13): Increase in expenses with Offsetting Increase in Revenue:**

Haen explained that the Solid Waste HHW has received two DATCP grants for 2012. The Wisconsin Clean Sweep – HHW and Ag Collections Grant was budgeted for \$3,950 less than awarded, and the 2012 Prescription Drug Collection Grant for \$11,076 was not budgeted at all. This adjustment allocates the full 2012 amount for both grants in the correct budget accounts.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to approve. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

17. **Director's Report:**

Haen highlighted the following activities during the last reporting period:

- Rate Stabilization Fund – The Solid Waste Board is looking at establishing a rate stabilization fund with the intent to equalize a significant increase in tipping fees.
- Land Fill Gas to Energy Facility – In order to generate more revenue for the department, opportunities are being researched in this area.
- Solid Waste Management Agreements – Eight urban municipalities are committed to working with the County. A meeting is scheduled next week to finalize the agreement. Five of the municipalities have indicated they would like the County to negotiate with Oneida Energy, Inc. on a analysis project,

When asked about the Oneida gasification project, Haen indicated there has been no activity at the site and he did not know the status.

- Solid Waste Strategic Plan is being advanced through discussions with the County Executive, Brown County Planning, and the Solid Waste Board, with the next step to reach out to stakeholders.
- Cat Island – The County Executive, Mr. Haen, and the Harbor Commission President will meet with the Corp of Engineers in Detroit tomorrow, 1/24/12 to discuss financial aspects of this project.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to receive and place on file. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

UW-Extension:

18. Budget Status Financial Report for November 2011:

An updated report is attached.

Motion made by Supervisor Fleck, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to receive and place on file. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

19. Director's Report:

Judy Knudsen distributed the Annual Report highlighting activities during the last year which include efforts to help dairy producers improve their profitability, to teach county residents how to garden, work with the green industry to identify and treat pests and diseases, and to present information to families about how to stretch their food dollars while eating healthy, along with helping youth to learn technology that will benefit the county and in future career choices.

Knudsen indicated that the department has had issues with labor to deal with invasive species, and the committee suggested that she research using Huber labor.

Over 290 poverty simulations/evaluations are being conducted with Syble Hopp and their staff, along with St. Norbert's and St. Matthew's Parish.

Motion made by Supervisor Fleck, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to receive and place on file. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Highway:

20. 6-Year County Highway Improvement Plan, 2012 to 2018:

Highlights of the plan were outlined by Commissioner Lamers which involved pavement management, improvement levels, and projected projects over the next 6 years.

Motion made by Supervisor Fleck, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to receive and place on file.

Ayes: Erickson, Dantine, Fleck

Nays: Kaster

MOTION APPROVED 3-1

21. Director's Report:

Brian Lamers highlighted the following activities during the last reporting period:

- 2011 financial books are being closed
- Bids for the Oneida project have come in and will be reviewed.
- A new Paving Superintendent has been hired to replace a retiree.

Mr. Lamers addressed chip sealing – see #9 above.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to receive and place on file. MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

22. **Closed Session** pursuant to Wis. Stats. 19.85 (1)© to consider employment, promotion, compensation or performance evaluation data of any public employee over which the governmental body has jurisdiction or exercises responsibility:

Motion by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to enter into Closed Session. Roll Call: Present – Erickson, Dantine, Fleck, Kaster
Excused: Haefs **MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED**

Motion by Supervisor Fleck, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to return to regular order of business. Present: Erickson, Dantine, Fleck, Kaster
Excused: Haefs **MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED**

Register of Deeds:

23. **Budget Status Financial Report for November 2011:**

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Fleck to receive and place on file. **MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED**

Other:

24. **Audit of Bills:**

Motion made by Supervisor Fleck, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to approve. **MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED**

25. **Such Other Matters as Authorized by Law:**
None

Motion made by Supervisor Fleck, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to adjourn at 9:20 p.m. **MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED**

Respectfully submitted,

Rae G. Knippel
Recording Secretary

**TOM
SIGMUND**
Guest
commentary



Cities can't clean water on their own

Clean water in Wisconsin is vital to our economy, sport and commercial fishing industry, recreation, ports, ecosystems and citizens. The state Department of Natural Resources is considering new rules that are aimed at reducing the amount of phosphorus in lakes, rivers and streams. Too much phosphorus can cause harmful algae blooms, degrade fish and plant life, and affect swimming and fishing.

How the state achieves clean water is important. A broad and integrated approach is needed to achieve real improvements.

Traditionally, environmental regulations have focused on point sources, including municipal treatment plants, industries and commercial sources. Because point sources are monitored, sampled and permitted, we know statewide that they contribute about 20 percent of the phosphorus that reaches waterways.

Earth Day online

Check out the Green Bay Press-Gazette's P-G Green page at www.greenbaypressgazette.com/PGgreen for stories and columns on the environment and a link to special Earth Day coverage.

The majority of phosphorus comes from nonpoint sources, such as agricultural fields, construction sites and urban areas.

The rules being proposed could cause municipalities to make significant expenditures to reduce only a small portion of phosphorus. Statewide, the costs for building filtration systems for wastewater treatment plants range from \$1.3 billion to \$4.3 billion. For the Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District, it will cost \$223 million to address less than 3 percent of the phosphorus delivered to Lower Green Bay. Without regulating nonpoint sources of phosphorus, rates could significantly increase with little or no discernable improvement in either the Fox River or Lower Green Bay.

A better way is a cost-effective and integrated approach that addresses all sources of phosphorus. Under a separate rulemaking effort, the state is proposing to regulate agricultural sources. Adopting the rule to regulate agriculture, in tandem with the proposed rules for point sources, will be necessary for us to enjoy clean water. Innovative approaches like issuing watershed-based permits and developing a phosphorus trading program would allow reductions in phosphorus to occur cost effectively.

The Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District has served residents by providing an environmental public service: wastewater treatment. We are willing to do our part for clean water, but we cannot do it alone.

Tom Sigmund is executive director of the Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District. Web site: www.gbmsd.org.

Wednesday, April 21, 2010 ★

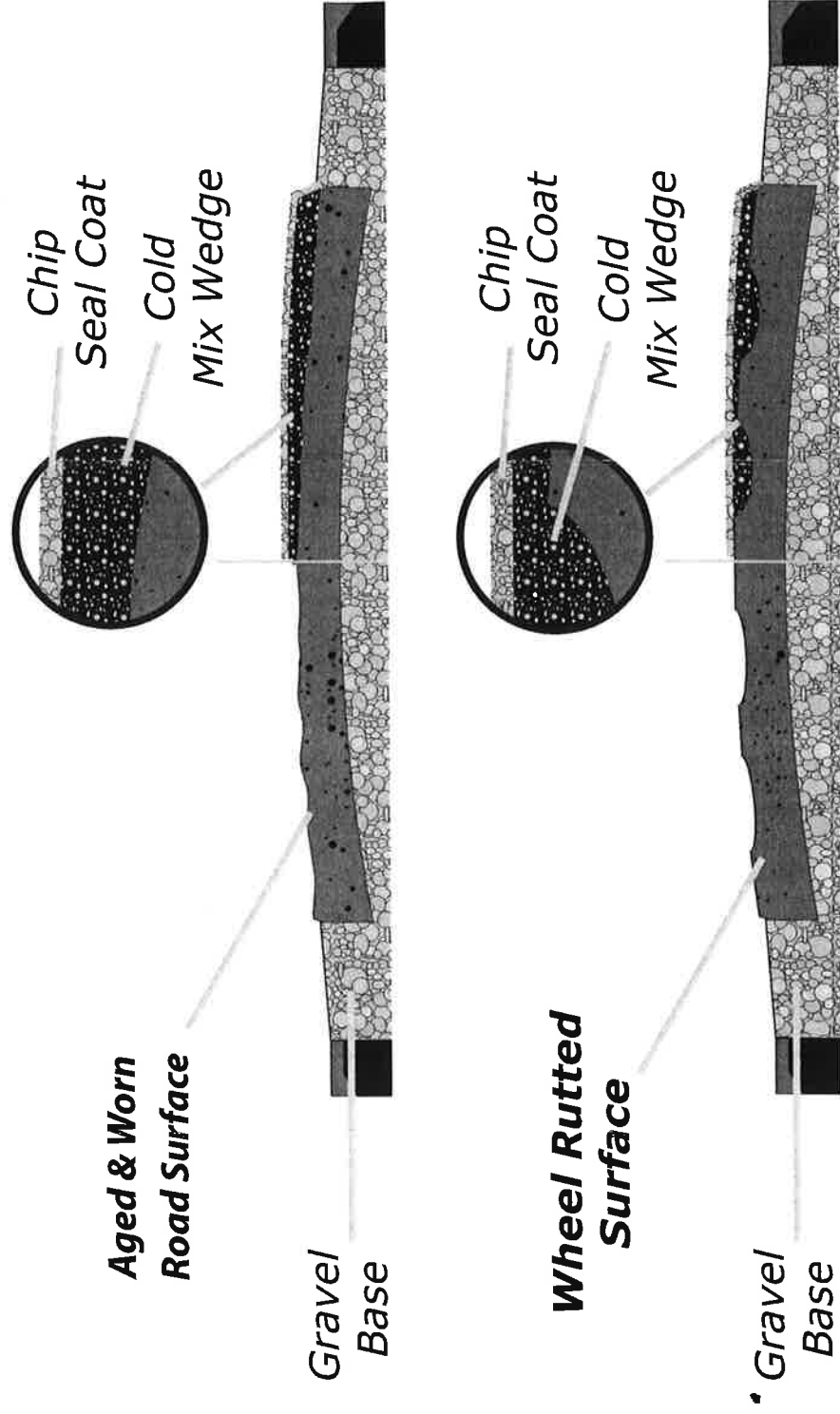


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References for Cold Mix Paving and Wedging
Scott Construction, Inc

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Dennis Graf
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Town Chairman
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920-693-8700

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Choosing cold mix

Cold mix asphalt is workable through a range of air temperatures, and there is minimal cracking once the mixture cures.

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Resource

<http://uwmarc.wisc.edu/>
Modified Asphalt Research
Center website with
information on projects,
collaborations and links to
publications.

COLD MIX ASPHALT has a place in paving technology that goes back to the earliest days of the automobile. Local governments in Wisconsin sometimes choose cold mix to overlay pavements on roads with low traffic volume.

Produced at a central plant or on site, cold mix asphalt is a mixture of asphalt cutback or emulsion, and aggregate. The cold mix remains pliable as it cures, a process that makes it easy to place and compact.

Niche material

The advantages of cold mix are significant, says Hussain Bahia, a Civil and Environmental Engineering Professor at the University of Wisconsin who also directs the Modified Asphalt Research Center (MARC) on the Madison campus. "The cold mix process has minimal impact on the environment and is efficient to produce locally," Dr. Bahia observes. "Nonetheless, it remains a niche material in the United States, a fact that prompted me to explore the technology further." Among research projects he oversees is one documenting best practices in mix design for cold mix asphalt.

One factor in its favor is that the material costs less to produce than hot mix asphalt (HMA). Although the liquid asphalt in the mix is expensive, savings occur in production since cold mix is not heated.

Advantages

Cold mix is a good option for local roads, says John Delmore, Regional Manager with Scott Construction. The Lake Delton-based Wisconsin firm has extensive experience with cold mix asphalt having produced and placed cold mix for hundreds of municipalities in the state.

Cold mix asphalt is workable over a range of air temperatures, he notes, and there is minimal cracking once the mixture cures. Curing times vary depending on weather conditions.

Delmore observes that cold mix performance, like other asphalt technologies, depends on the condition of the existing road. "A good base helps any road surface hold up to traffic," Delmore says. "And many of the rural roads we pave with cold mix manage some pretty heavy loads."

Eric Otte of the consulting firm JE Arthur and Associates of Fond du Lac is working with Delmore to analyze several of Scott Construction's cold mix projects. From initial observations, Otte says the limited amount of pavement cracking was his main impression. Even pavements he studied that date back 25 years appear to be holding up well with minimal maintenance. He notes the flexibility that keeps a cold mix pavement from cracking could be a drawback where there is a combination of heavy loads on a newly paved road in hot weather.

Cold mix gains strength as it cures, a process where the moisture in the mix evaporates over time after paving. One aspect of Dr. Bahia's work is to identify mixes that set quicker, updating an old technology for an age of busier roadways road officials need to re-open with minimal delay.

Cold mix on local roads

Jack Dittmar became familiar with the technology as an engineer with Waupaca County for 10 years and continues to use cold mix on roads he manages today as Monroe County Highway Commissioner. More than half the 90 miles of highways in the county paved since Dittmar took over 12 years ago are cold mix roads. Monroe County uses hot mix on highways and at intersections with higher truck traffic.

Dittmar says a key advantage with cold mix is its flexibility. Seams knit together after laydown and cracks that form over time repair themselves. "My feeling is cold mix surface will last longer on low-volume town roads than hot mix because of this flexibility," he says. "We see that in pavements that are holding up well 10 years or more after initial laydown."

The main disadvantage for his operation is the weather sensitive nature of cold mix. Rain and high humidity can delay a paving project so scheduling during a dry stretch of weather is imperative. Maintenance involves a seal coat five to eight years after paving with cold mix to slow surface deterioration.

Dittmar says a key advantage with the cold mix material is its flexibility. Seams knit together after laydown and cracks that form over time repair themselves.



Cold mix paving on a town road in Sheboygan County.

On cost, Dittmar estimates saving \$800,000 during the last dozen years using cold mix asphalt on Monroe County highways. He requests bids at both hot and cold mix prices and, over the years, has seen the range of savings on cold mix go from \$5 per ton a decade ago to almost \$15 per ton savings today. County crews paving with cold-mix work from stockpiled materials or mix it a batch at a time with a portable plant.

Town roads too

The Town of Rockland in Manitowoc County and Brown County's Town of Glenmore also use cold mix asphalt on most road projects. Rockland County Town Chair Randy Brandes says cold mix paving accounts for 95 percent of his local roads. He says they do not see the longitudinal cracks at the centerline that can cause early deterioration. When cracks occur, the road surface "kneads" back together, regaining its strength. And it lasts, Brandes notes, citing a road resurfaced 19 years ago that remains in excellent shape with only one seal coat treatment in that time.

Don Kittell, Town Chair in Glenmore, says cost is the main issue for his community. They generally place cold mix asphalt or do chip seal over gravel on the 60 miles of roads and lanes under the town's jurisdiction. Farm equipment and heavy trucks put lots of weight on local roads, but Kittell says with a good base and timely maintenance, they perform well. He also notes the advantage with cold mix is its ability to mend itself, delaying the need for maintenance.

In the mix

Asphalt paving covers thousands of miles in Wisconsin, many of those miles the responsibility of local governments. Understanding more about advances in mix technology and materials production will help agencies evaluate all their options. Given cold mix asphalt's reputation as a flexible, portable, low-energy technology for paving low-volume roads, it belongs in the mix. ■

New online source for local roads issues

PUBLIC AGENCIES responsible for local roads have a new online source for timely information and commentary on the transportation issues that concern them. The **Local Roads Compendium** <http://localroads.wisc.edu/> is a clearinghouse of articles, reports, manuals, training materials and other resources covering a range of local roads topics.

The Wisconsin Transportation Information Center (TIC), the Wisconsin Transportation Center (Wistrans) and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's Local Roads and Streets Council developed the site as a way to gather valuable information from a variety of sources in one place. The Compendium also invites users to submit content and give feedback.

Navigate topics and news

The Compendium consolidates available resource materials on 29 roads-related topics and content updates in an easy-to-navigate format. Searching for information on a specific topic, site visitors will find links to publications, design tools, policies and ordinances, experts and videos. The site allows visitors to rate and offer comments on the relevance and value of each selection.

A page on the site dedicated to questions and comments gives local road officials visiting the site a chance to exchange questions and concerns about local roads management in Wisconsin. The "news" page is an outlet for site administrators and users to report on transportation-related activities or issues going in the state. A training and events page lists activities in Wisconsin and the surrounding area.

The mix of Compendium content already includes articles from past issues of **Crossroads** cataloged under specific resource topics and links to Wisconsin Transportation Bulletins, both published by TIC. Other sources to date include technology transfer



LocalRoadsCompendium

Navigation: Home | Access for Researchers | Search | About | Training and Events

Resource Topic Areas

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asphalt pavements Bridges Drainage Pavement maintenance Road construction & inspection Roundabouts Gravel & unimproved roads Worker safety Work zones Street lighting Management, budget & policy Erosion control Intersections & interchanges Bicycles, pedestrians & sidewalks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete pavements Freight & local roads Parking Intelligent Transportation Systems Road planning & design Utilities & permits Traffic engineering & operations Soils & geosynthetics Roadside maintenance Traffic safety Vehicles & equipment Environmental impacts Education & training Traffic signs & pavement markings Winter road maintenance
---	---

centers across the country; state DOTs and local road officials in Wisconsin.

User participation important

To build the Compendium into a robust online resource for public officials who manage and maintain local roads, the developers hope the site facilitates discussions among those officials. Researchers doing work on roads issues are another audience the site targets.

Visitors to the site can view all topic resources without being a member, but signing up gives users full access to the Compendium and the chance to participate in forums and exchanges. Members can submit content recommendations, including news articles (subject to review by content manager), create forums and post comments, contact other users and publish a brief profile on the site.

Active participation of local road officials and researchers will create a community of professionals who have knowledge and experience to share—through online give-and-take about challenging issues, best practices and the development of training materials. ■

To build a robust online resource, the Compendium developers hope the site facilitates discussions among public officials who manage and maintain local roads.

Resources

<http://localroads.wisc.edu/>
Homepage for Local Roads Compendium with links to resources, a feedback forum, news pages, and activities.

<http://tic.engr.wisc.edu/>
Wisconsin Transportation Information Center website.

www.wistrans.org/
Wisconsin Transportation Center website.

www.dot.wiscconsin.gov/localgov/
Programs for Local Governments page at Wisconsin Department of Transportation website.

Emergency crews prepare for the worst in mock disaster drill

At least 100 participate in simulated plane crash

8:19 AM, Jan. 19, 2012 |



Simulated airplane crash on Green Bay: A simulated airplane crash on Green Bay's frigid bay Jan. 18, 2012, allowed

Written by

Scott Cooper Williams

Green Bay Press-Gazette



Rescue workers attend to actor/victims in a triage area during a disaster drill involving a plane crash Wednesday on the bay of Green Bay near Red River Park in the town of Red River. / H. Marc Larson/Press-Gazette

A simulated airplane crash on Green Bay's frigid bay allowed emergency crews Wednesday to test their ability to handle such a catastrophe.

At least 100 firefighters, paramedics and other emergency responders participated in the effort. They tried their hands at navigating the icy bay, rescuing victims and recovering bodies.

Officials said it was not only the first disaster drill on the frozen waterfront, but it also was the first time Austin Straubel International Airport staffers participated in a simulated disaster away from the airport.

"We thought it would be an excellent exercise," airport director Tom Miller said. "Not only does it test the people, it tests the resources."

Miller and other officials gathered inside the Brown County Emergency Management center, while responders from area police departments and fire departments headed to the crash scene at Red River County Park in Kewaunee County, along the bay north of Dyckesville.

Others huddled inside a De Pere church, where they attempted to console simulated family members of those killed or wounded in the airplane crash.

Participating agencies included the U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration, state Department of Natural Resources, the Brown County Sheriff's Department, Kewaunee County Sheriff's Department, Green Bay Fire Department, Sturgeon Bay Fire Department and Brussels-Union-Gardner Department, among others.

Three Green Bay hospitals agreed to accept mock casualties from the crash scene.

Cullen Peltier, emergency management director for Brown County, said participants would reassemble later to assess their management of the catastrophe and identify areas for improvement. A report on the mock disaster should be ready by April.

"What we want to see is how we're all going to work together," Peltier said. "That's really the main thing."

Federal law requires Austin Straubel to conduct a major preparedness exercise every three years. When the Coast Guard separately expressed an interest in doing a disaster drill on the bay, coordinated plans began to come together.

Millimeter Wave Advanced Imaging Technology and Automated Target Recognition Software

What Is Advanced Imaging Technology?

Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) safely screens passengers for both metallic and non-metallic threats, including weapons and explosives. It bounces harmless electromagnetic waves off of the human body to detect items which may be concealed under a passenger's clothes, allows TSA to screen without physical contact, and works to keep the traveling public safe.



What Is Automated Target Recognition Software?

In September 2011, TSA completed the installation of software, referred to as Automated Target Recognition, on all millimeter wave AIT machines currently in airports. The software enhances privacy by eliminating passenger-specific images, and instead, depicts anomalies detected during the screening process through a generic, computer-generated outline of a person that is identical for all passengers.



How Does It Work?

The new software features a monitor attached to the AIT unit. When the software detects potential threat items on a passenger during screening, a generic outline of a person appears on the monitor highlighting any areas on the passenger that require additional screening. The generic outline is identical for all passengers. If no anomalies are detected, the text "OK" appears on the monitor with no outline and the passenger is cleared. AIT cannot store, print, transmit or save the generic outline, and the outline is automatically deleted from the system after it is cleared by the security officer.

Why Is TSA Installing It?

TSA always looks for new technology that meets our security standards while enhancing existing privacy protections. By eliminating the image of an actual passenger and replacing it with a generic outline of a person, passengers are able to view the same outline that the TSA officer sees. A separate TSA officer is also no longer required to view the image in a remotely located viewing room, which makes AIT screening more efficient and expands the throughput capability of the technology.



Where Is TSA Installing It?

Currently, there are more than 300 millimeter wave imaging technology machines in place at approximately 80 airports, and additional airport announcements will be made once a deployment schedule is finalized. All millimeter wave units are deployed with the privacy software installed.

Safety Features

Millimeter wave technology screening is safe for all passengers, including children and pregnant women, and the technology meets all known national and international health and safety standards. The energy emitted by millimeter wave technology is 1000 times less than international limits and guidelines.



**Transportation
Security
Administration**

For more information on AIT,
visit www.tsa.gov/ait.

Brown County

UW - Extension

Budget Status Report

10/31/2011

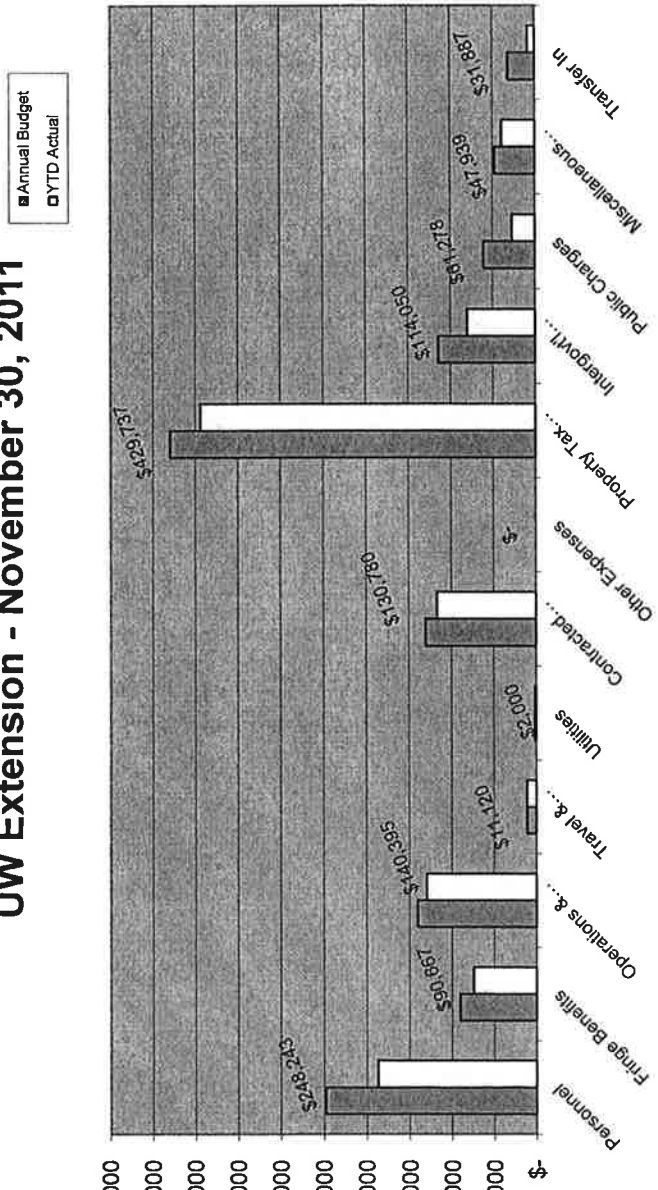
	Annual Budget	YTD Actual
Personnel	\$ 248,243	\$187,046
Fringe Benefits	\$ 90,667	\$74,703
Operations & Maintenance	\$140,395	\$129,837
Travel & Conference	\$ 11,120	\$11,110
Utilities	\$ 2,000	\$1,675
Contracted Services	\$130,780	\$116,785
Other Expenses	\$ -	\$0
Property Tax Revenue	\$ 429,737	\$393,926
Intergov't Revenue	\$ 114,050	\$80,100
Public Charges	\$ 61,278	\$27,384
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 47,939	\$39,389
Transfer In	\$ 31,887	\$8,697

HIGHLIGHTS:

Expenses:

Revenues:

UW Extension - November 30, 2011



Your county
extension office



**UW
Extension**

Cooperative Extension
Barron County

UW-Extension 2011 Highlights

Brown County UW-Extension

1150 Bellevue St., Green Bay, WI 54302-2259

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Annual Report

In this issue *Page*

Scissors Cutting/Alfalfa Quality	2
Corn Silage Quality	3
Dairy Farm Skills/Safety Training	4
Master Gardener Program Contributes New Demonstration Gardens in Community	4
Meeting the Needs of Gardeners	5
Education Benefits the Green Industry	5
Invasive Species Plant Overview	6
Home Alone	7
Food Preservation Workshops	7
Teaching Youth the Importance of Consuming Fruits and Vegetables	8
Nutrition Education for Youth Enrolled in the Head Start Program	8
Brown County Geospatial 911 Community Service Learning Project	9
Brown County Summer 4-H CSI Program	10

Brown County UW-Extension educators can be found in the county holding workshops to help dairy producers improve their profitability, teaching county residents how to garden, working with the green industry to identify and treat pests and diseases, presenting information to families about how to stretch their food dollars while eating healthy and helping youth learn about technology that will benefit the county now and the youth in future career choices.

UW-Extension is an unique organization serving Brown County residents by providing knowledge and research from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. We provide information to help county residents make informed decisions.

The Brown County UW-Extension Office is a partnership between Brown County government and University of Wisconsin-Extension. Our UW-Extension network consists of county Extension offices, and specialists based primarily on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus. Together we respond to local needs with research based information, one-on-one consultations, and educational presentations.

Many of our educational efforts for 2011 continued to focus on helping individuals and families stretch their limited financial resources. These efforts will continue in 2012 as the financial situation in the United States slowly improves.

In 2012 UW Cooperative Extension will celebrate 100 years of service to Wisconsin residents, communities and businesses.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION PROGRAMS • UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EXTENSION

*University of Wisconsin, United States Department of Agriculture,
and Wisconsin Counties cooperating.*

University of Wisconsin-Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA.

Scissors Cutting/Alfalfa Quality



Samples collected for the alfalfa scissors cutting project were also utilized for a Relative Feed Value vs. Relative Forage Quality study completed by the UW-Extension Forage Agronomist in 2009.

Evaluation of the alfalfa scissors cutting project indicated an overwhelmingly positive response from all quadrants of the county. A county-wide evaluation (n=34) indicated this program should continue. Ninety seven percent of the producers indicated alfalfa haylage quality was increased as a result of this program. The local media was very enthusiastic in their efforts to publicize and promote the educational benefit of this program.

Since 2007, the request for direct alfalfa scissors cutting information has grown.

Since 2007, randomly chosen fields in Brown County were selected to sample alfalfa twice weekly from the late vegetative stage until harvest. The scissors cutting data gathered by Mark Hagedorn, Agriculture Educator was made available to 64 producers, agronomists, and nutrition consultants via electronic transmission and fax. Bi-weekly radio spots were used in order to facilitate the release of timely information to the public. The data also was posted on the state-wide UW-Extension Forage Quality Website.

Recipients of Alfalfa Scissors Cutting Project Results (2007-2011)	
Year	Recipients
2007	38
2008	49
2009	64
2010	96
2011	114

As a result of receiving information from the Brown County Agriculture Educator over the past four years (n=70):	Yes	No	N/A
Utilizing alfalfa scissor clipping information enabled me (enabled me to advise my clients) to harvest first crop alfalfa in a more timely fashion.	55	2	13

Corn Silage Quality

T A B L E #1	Number of Corn Silage Dry Down Samples (2007-2011)	
	Year	Samples
	2007	14
	2008	41
	2009	100
	2010	85
	2011	102

The objective of a corn silage dry down event is to identify whole plant moisture of the maturing corn crop. Whole plant moisture is critical to optimize silage quality resulting in improved animal performance. The Brown County UWEX corn silage dry down program has evolved from samples being collected (see Table #1) at seven participating farms to 50 producers submitting samples for whole plant moisture determination. An overall program evaluation was conducted in July 2011. Producers/employees and agricultural service providers were asked to evaluate information and programming received from Mark Hagedorn. Table #2 details those results:

T A B L E #2	As a result of receiving information from the Brown County Agriculture Educator over the past four years (n=70):	Yes	No	N/A
	Utilizing corn silage dry down information enabled me (enabled me to advise my clients) to harvest corn silage in a more timely fashion.	58	1	11

Further impact of forage programming conducted by this agent over the past five years is evident by the following statements garnered from the aforementioned program evaluation:

"These programs have created an awareness of our crop's progress, quality forages. This in turn helps cut my protein costs at the feed mill and improves my overall farm income, which is one of the goals that Mark Hagedorn had us working toward."

"Without the scissor clipping or dry down programs, I wouldn't be able to take full advantage of making good quality forages. This in turn helps cut my protein costs at the feed mill and improves my overall farm income, which is one of the goals that Mark Hagedorn had us working toward."

Radio Frequency Identification (ID) Program

The Brown County UW-Extension Agricultural Educator in collaboration with the Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium (WLIC) and the Brown County Fair Association implemented a pilot program for the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tag system. WLIC supplied the tags for the program along with the support of their staff. Prior to this, there was no formal Premise Identification system used for Brown County Fair animals.

this type of technology. Animals received a radio frequency tag and redundant visible tag. The program was designed to increase general public knowledge and awareness about Wisconsin Premise ID and animal ID programs.

WLIC supplied tags for all the steers and swine at the initial March weigh-in. The tags were used in conjunction with the required scanner and software needed to implement usage of

Many parents and fair exhibitors were enthusiastic about the pilot program. The amount of time it took for final weigh-ins was dramatically reduced by using a RFID wand scanner. The wand proved to be a huge advantage since each animal did not need to be caught in order to view its tag. Data was put directly into the scanner and provided animal identification. Mark Hagedorn was able to reinforce the importance of the Wisconsin Premise ID program through use of this technology.

In addition to positive feedback received by parents and fair exhibitors, many positive comments were heard from bystanders. Numerous individuals stopped and asked questions about the technology being used. This provided a great educational opportunity. There were five new premise ID's issued for livestock project participants in the process of tagging in excess 75 animals. In 2012, radio frequency tags will be used with all beef, swine, and sheep fair entries.

Dairy Farm Skills/Safety Training

Over the last decade farms have expanded and modernized which increased the need for additional employees to milk cows, determine estrus, provide calf care, check fresh cows, and assist cows with calving. Because of a labor shortage of local workers and pay differential with workers in Mexico, Hispanic workers are doing a large part of this work in Wisconsin. When producers hire workers with limited work experience in the dairy industry, training needs to be implemented so; employees can provide quality care to livestock and dairy cows.

It should be noted that approximately 35 percent of Brown County dairy employees caring for over 104,000 dairy animals (41,000 lactating cows), are of Hispanic origin. Taking a closer look at Brown County's 14 Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) reveals that 40 percent of the livestock in the county are located on these operations and approximately 90 percent of these employees are of Hispanic origin. A number of educational efforts have been targeted towards this change in dairy farm labor.

A team comprised of UW-Extension agents, including Brown County UW-

Extension Agriculture Agent, Mark Hagedorn developed, delivered and provided educational materials and training to dairy farms with workers that primarily speak Spanish. Modules include trainings on the following topics: Milking Skills, Reproduction, Calf Management and Herdsmanship (which included Assisting Cows with Calving and Fresh Cow Exams), Feeding, and Handling skills (that has two parts, Skid Steer Safety and Cattle Handling). These programs were also translated and offered in Spanish due to funding from the Dairy Industry Revitalization – United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Cooperative States Research Extension Education Service Grant. Team members conducted numerous trainings over the last few years and another group of agents used safety funds to develop a companion DVD on skid steer training. The module on feeding skills was finished in 2011 and made available to the public in October 2011.

Dairy producers requested this agent to conduct farm safety risk assessments. Five farms housing in excess of 13,100 cows and employing 167 workers were reviewed in an effort to help owners and managers get a better grasp on what Occupational Safety Health

Administration (OSHA) would be interested in assessing if an unannounced farm safety audit were to occur. The primary issues of concern that came to light were manure lagoon fencing, reception pit/grain bin confined space protocols, and employee training/injury/illness monitoring. As part of the farms' first steps to become OSHA compliant, all five farms purchased Module VI and implemented the training module as part of their employee safety training.

Evaluations of the program were very positive and new programs generated local media coverage as well. Sales of these educational materials for the last year were: UW Madison Babcock Institute, 209 pieces of educational material sold in Wisconsin, surrounding states and internationally. Distribution to other agents and area farmers from the Outagamie County office resulted in another 106 items being sold. Items included, training modules, CDs for each module, DVD's, laminated calf protocols and video streaming of Fresh cow Exam DVD. This demonstrates the continual need to provide training to employees and training material to employers of dairy workers in both English and Spanish languages.

Master Gardener Program Contributes New Demonstration Gardens in Community

The Master Gardener program in Brown County provides an unique opportunity for county residents to learn about home horticulture and to be able to share their knowledge with the public. In Brown County, there is a growing demand for the Master Gardener program due to urbanization and the need for better gardening information.

During 2011, 30 individuals participated in Master Gardener

training. In addition to 39 hours of classroom training, trainees participated in community service projects. Four garden projects were selected and participants divided into teams to accomplish the projects. With this team approach, the Brown County UW-Extension Horticulture Educator, Vijai Pandian provided resources and tools for the trainees to gain practical knowledge while enhancing their gardening skills, being involved in a community service project, and

building partnerships within the community.

Projects include establishing two square foot gardens in partnership with the YMCA Howard branch and St. Phillip parish to educate youth and the Hispanic community on growing vegetables. At the Brown County Community Treatment Center, a therapeutic garden was designed and

Continued on Page Five

Master Gardener Program Contributes New Demonstration Gardens in Community—Continued from Page Four

established in the Treatment Center's inner courtyard to help connect residents with nature. An existing square foot garden at the Green Bay Botanical Garden was planted and maintained by a team.



A total of 993 volunteer hours were contributed by Master Gardener trainees on completing the four demonstration garden projects. In addition, 549 pounds of vegetables were raised and donated to a local food pantry. A post

evaluation indicated 75 percent of trainees were highly satisfied with their volunteer projects and more than 66 percent of trainees felt the projects helped "quite a bit" in increasing their gardening skills. The four community organizations who benefited from the projects, expressed a high level of satisfaction in partnering with the Brown County UW-Extension Office and the Master Gardeners.



Meeting the Needs of Gardeners

Interest in gardening has increased dramatically in the last few years. Some credit the increased interest to the declining economy and see gardening as a way to economize. Others cite the increased desire to "know where your food comes from" as well as the emphasis on local foods. As a result, UW-Extension has strived to meet this demand in a variety of ways.

Training Program

In conjunction with Milwaukee County, Waukesha County, and UW-Madison's West Madison Research Station, a train-the-trainer program for organic gardening practices was developed and distributed to seventeen counties in Wisconsin. The program consisted of four PowerPoint presentations with speaker notes and a number of handouts. The final manual was "field tested" by 28 Master Gardener Volunteers and Research Station personnel during a field day hosted by the West Madison Research Station. The

program will now allow training in organic gardening techniques to be offered throughout the state.

Arthritis

While gardening remains a popular activity, pain from arthritis can cause many individuals to limit or cease gardening activities (currently 1.1 million people in Wisconsin have been diagnosed with arthritis). Bill Wright, Brown County Extension Community Gardens Coordinator worked with the Wisconsin Arthritis Program and UW-Extension Distance Education/Digital Media Unit to expand the Gardening with Arthritis Project by developing a stretching video. The video demonstrates stretches which can be used prior to starting gardening, proper body mechanics to be utilized while gardening, as well as stretches to help individuals to distributed to libraries, garden clubs, and occupational therapists in early 2012.

Continued on Page Ten

Education Benefits the Green Industry

For the past several years, the Brown County UW-Extension Office has provided professional development training for businesses in the green industry including lawn services, nurseries and landscape contractors. In 2011, a four part series totaling 12 hours was offered to an average of 46 professionals per session.

Sampling of topics covered include:

- Plants for success in the shady landscape
- Newly registered insecticides
- Diagnosis and management of turf grass diseases
- Sustainable landscape designs
- Fertilizing lawns in a down economy
- Managing turf grass weeds

A post survey conducted at the end of the first two sessions indicated an average of 60 percent of participants learned "quite a bit" and 76 percent were "somewhat likely" to implement new landscape practices as a result of the training program. Nine commercial landscapers including lawn service providers have changed their landscape practices as a result of onsite diagnostic consultation services provided by the educator.

Invasive Plant Species Overview: 2011

The main goal of the Brown County UW-Extension Invasive Plant Species Program is to help maintain plant biodiversity by controlling invasive plant species. Invasive species are usually from other geographic regions and they are capable of growing and reproducing in natural areas, replacing native plants. By controlling invasives, we hope to favor native plants, allowing them to re-establish their diverse plant communities and the other organisms that depend on them. This program accomplished several objectives in the spring and summer of 2011. One of the more significant of these was the control of garlic mustard at 32 sites throughout Brown County. We currently know of 55 sites where garlic mustard is present and many of them are close to high-quality natural areas where their spread is being effectively prevented. Several sites are very small – only a few square feet – where the garlic mustard is being “nipped in the bud.” This year, alternative methods of control were tried including cutting the garlic mustard in early flower, spraying the garlic mustard while bolting on low quality sites, using selective herbicides and establishing native grasses on lower quality sites.

In 2011, all the phragmites that could be seen from the road in the townships of New Denmark, Glenmore, Morrison, Lawrence, and Holland were sprayed. Staff also worked on the control of common and glossy buckthorn, primarily in Lost Dauphin Park in Lawrence and Green Isle Park in Allouez. We were able to make better use of selective herbicides, the use of mowing instead of herbicides and more seeding of native plant species into the areas managed for invasive plants. In addition, we

continued to fence Canada yew plants that we find in Pulaski to protect them from deer. Canada yew is listed as a species of concern in Wisconsin.

Restorations

This year, restoration activities were conducted on several sites. To summarize, staff continued to work behind the Agriculture & Extension Service Center on a wetland area, doing both maintenance and new plantings. Part of the new planting material came from a plant rescue in De Pere arranged through Wild Ones, and part from plugs generously donated by Prairie Nursery, as well as a gift of seed from the NEW Master Gardeners. Staff also assisted in the maintenance and planting of plugs donated by Prairie Nursery in the Baird



Creek Parkway. Several plantings in the parkway were made using these plugs—one in a savanna area, another on a dry, sandy slope, a wetland, and a sunny mesic site. Our program also assisted in the establishment of a seeding trial on a garlic mustard site along with Dr. Matt Dornbush of UWGB and Amanda Perdsock, the Baird Creek Preservation Foundation summer Intern, in which we did a spring spraying of garlic mustard and then broadcast two different native seed mixes, to see which species can

establish themselves under field conditions. We set up eight different experimental plots and are still assessing the effectiveness of the treatments.

In addition to new plantings, staff maintained the ones established in previous years. Last year, a small prairie planting was established on a site infested with poison hemlock. This year, staff sprayed the poison hemlock growing in early spring, cut the poison hemlock that survived and flowered, and cut out burdock, Japanese hedge parsley, and other weeds growing there. Our program also helped with a larger prairie planting done by McKenzie Lane in Green Bay, around a detention pond. We provided labor and expertise in the control of sweet clover, wild parsnip, crown-vetch, and Queen Anne's lace. We also maintained a Virginia wild rye planting on a garlic mustard site in Wrightstown, spraying the garlic mustard there with Escort, a broadleaf specific herbicide.

This summer, staff prepared a site for planting next year. The site is an old field in the Baird Creek Parkway, which was sprayed for crown vetch and will hopefully be planting to prairie in the spring of 2012. We are finding that in some circumstances, an invasive species infestation can be seen an opportunity for restoration. After removing the invasive species, quite often the soil is left bare and disturbed.

This can provide a chance for native species to be planted. In any case, some plant species will grow on the site, and by broadcasting seed or

Continued on Page Seven

Invasive Plant Species Overview: 2011

Continued from Page Six

planting plugs, we hope to establish native species, rather than giving a chance for a new set of invasive species to become established.

of just "killing things." We hope to expand restoration activities into other sites. It is good to remember that in some of the sites, restoration is not as necessary because there is already a population of native plants growing.

All these small restoration projects have been successful so far and it is a great pleasure to take the project past the point

Home Alone

Most families at some point will experience leaving children at home alone. Brown County UW-Extension in partnership with Bellin Hospital and the Brown County Sheriff's Department designed a "Home Alone" workshop in 2011. The purpose of the program is to help families explore whether or not a child is ready for self-care and to develop a family's home alone plan.

Topics covered in the workshops included: determining if children are ready to stay at home alone, enhancing communication skills, establishing family ground rules, and discussing how to address various scenarios that may occur while a child is home alone.

The first Home Alone program was held in mid-August prior to school starting and the second workshop was held in mid-November. At the two workshops, approximately 60 people attended. Evaluations were collected from the first workshop. Results are as follows using a scale of 1= strongly agree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree, and 4= Strongly Agree. Participants responded to the following statements:

This program met your expectations. 3.9

I felt the information provided was beneficial. 4.0

I was pleased with the overall quality of the program. 4.0

A sampling of comments from participants included:

- "My oldest daughter is 9 1/2 and I wanted to know what she needs to know in a home alone situation eventually."
- "It introduced how to have these important discussions with the kids."
- "Reinforced lessons I have tried to impact on my children – always helpful to hear from experts."

Additional sessions of "Home Alone" will be held in 2012.



Food Preservation Workshops

Gardens overflowing with shiny red tomatoes and bright green peppers, orchards filled with tasty apples, and farmers' markets piled high with fresh produce all of which is easy to preserve. While food preservation is a great way to preserve food for future use, processes must be done correctly otherwise people run the risk of food borne illness. Judy Knudsen, Brown County UW-Extension Family Living Educator taught 15 food preservation classes in 2011 for Brown County residents.

Topics included canning jams and jellies, tomatoes, condiments, meat, apple pie filling, fruit, pickles, salsa, relish and chutneys, and drying foods. A total of 161 individuals attended these classes. Evaluations were completed by participants for approximately half the classes. A few comments from the evaluations are printed below.

"I never have done any canning so this was great!"

"To use a little butter to reduce foam."

"Follow recipes exactly when canning."

"Blanching is necessary for most vegetables"

Ten food preservation classes are scheduled already for 2012.

Teaching Youth the Importance of Consuming Fruits and Vegetables

The Brown County UW-Extension Nutrition Education Program partnered with the Green Bay Area Public Schools Food Service and Vegetable Campaign to provide a series of in-class lessons that encouraged youth to try new foods as part of the school breakfast and lunch program. One programming effort focused on fifth grade students at six at-risk elementary schools during the 2010—2011 school year. A total of 374 fifth grade students participated in three lessons. Following the lessons, students were asked several questions about their behavior regarding fruit and vegetable consumption. As result of the lessons, 78 percent of students reported eating more fruits and vegetables at home. Sixty-six percent reported they had tried a new fruit or vegetable, and 73 percent indicated they ate more



A second nutrition education programming effort targeted first and second graders. This was done through age-appropriate books and fun activities followed by a tasting, all of which were well received by both students and teachers. These sessions reached 752 students. Of those students participating in the evaluation, 98 percent tried the new fruit or vegetable, and 67 percent were willing to eat the food again, and 61 percent indicated they would ask to have it at home.

Nutrition Education for Head Start Families

Brown County UW-Extension Nutrition Education Program Coordinator Karen Early developed a relationship with United Healthcare, a major provider for Badger Care, to provide nutrition education to Head Start families utilizing materials developed through their partnership with Sesame Street. The program, called "Healthy Habits for Life" included a curriculum and DVC featuring Sesame Street characters in short video clips to emphasize the content of each lesson.

The Nutrition Education Program staff adapted the curriculum to focus on three lessons. The first lesson, "Get Moving" focused on forming healthy habits and encouraged movement and activity. The second lesson, "Food an Drink to Grow On" addressed the need to eat a variety of fruits and vegetables in the colors of the rainbow. It also introduced the difference between anytime and

sometime foods. The final lesson "Know When You're Hungry" highlighted eating the right amount of food and having children recognize when they are hungry and when they are full.

Working with Head Start administrators and teachers, Nutrition Educators presented the three part lessons in 26 Head Start classrooms for 378 children. Each of the lessons had a parent newsletter in English and Spanish which was sent home. It reiterated the lesson content and suggested activities for families that followed up on what was presented in their child's classroom.

In addition to the classroom lessons and parent newsletters, a parent night was held where Nutrition Program Educators and United Healthcare staff met with parents to emphasize

the newsletters and activities taught in classrooms.

Two evaluation instruments were used, "Parent Observation" and "Teacher Observation" tools. Following the classroom education component, 73 percent of parents reported children were eating more fruits, 56 percent were eating more vegetables, 48 percent asked a parent to buy a fruit or vegetable, and 62 percent were willing to try new foods.



Continued on Page Nine

Nutrition Education for Youth enrolled in Head Start Program

Continued from Page Eight

Comments by parents included, "He seems so much more willing to try new foods", "She asks for vegetables like broccoli and carrots", and "My son tries to eat more vegetables." The teacher evaluation was completed by 10 of 14 participating teachers reported that 71 percent of students were more willing to try fruits and vegetables offered at school.

Teacher comments included "Parents commented at conferences kids are asking to buy "colors of the rainbow" and they "want to see all of the colors on the plate."

This program illustrates how children can encourage healthy eating in the home and that the parent newsletter complementing the classroom

learning is an effective strategy in delivering nutrition education to families with preschool children.

United Healthcare has expanded the program and is offering it in seven additional counties

Brown County Geospatial 911 Community Service Learning Project

Eighty percent of careers will require some knowledge of geospatial technology and systems by 2012 according to the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. Data collected through geospatial technology is used in a variety of purposes by businesses, government, and consumers. Nationwide, one important use of geospatial data is by 9-1-1 dispatchers and first responders, but because of the time and cost involved, many communities do not have a complete database of GPS coordinates for common places in their area.

Brown County 4-H Youth Development Educator, Judy Wolniakowski, scheduled and facilitated a meeting of geospatial professionals from Mi-Tech Services, Inc., Seiler Instruments, ESRI-Minneapolis and Brown County 9-1-1, Brown County Land Information, and Brown County Parks Department to determine a site for another project. The group agreed that 4-Hers would collect GPS coordinates along the East River Trail as it was a frequently used trail that had limited access by vehicles requiring that coordinates be collected by foot.

Five teams of approximately three youth and two adults collected GPS coordinates using professional Trimble GPS units, every tenth of a mile and at intersections along a designated route of the East River Trail for a total of six miles. These coordinates were then provided to the Brown County Land Information. According to Jeff DuMez, Brown County Land Information, 9-1-1 responded to several calls on the trail that referenced the newly installed trail markers that are tied to specific GPS coordinates collected by Brown County 4-Hers.

In 2010, Brown County 4-H Geospatial project members contributed to the Brown County Common Places database by using their new geospatial skills to gather GPS coordinates for specific features at a local park and providing them to the Brown County Land Information Office where they were downloaded into the database used by 9-1-1 dispatchers. As a result, Brown County 9-1-1, Brown County Land Information and Brown County Parks Department requested that 4-H members collect and provide coordinates for another common area.

Eighteen youth participated in six 4-H Geospatial project meetings held in early 2011. Youth learned about maps, how maps are made, and how to GIS software to create a map or to view various layers of a map. 4-H members also learned how to use a compass and were able to demonstrate their orienteering skills. Youth then learned about GPS, how it is used, and how it integrates with GIS. A tour of the 9-1-1 Communications Center was conducted so the youth could see how the GPS coordinates they would gather assist dispatchers in responding to emergency situations.

As a result of this effort, 4-Hers have been asked to collect GPS coordinates for additional common places in Brown County. The geospatial professionals provided state-of-the-art technologies valued at almost \$80,000 for use by Brown County 4-H youth. The youth were able to demonstrate their geospatial competencies by completing a real-world project. This community service project provided youth with opportunities to gain skills in working as a team, becoming familiar with career opportunities and computer technology.

Brown County 4-H Summer CSI Library Program

In 2011, a new partnership was formed between the Brown County Library Youth Program and Brown County 4-H Youth Development Program when the 4-H CSI Forensic Science program was offered as a Brown County Library Summer Program option.

The primary goal of this program was to design a high interest educational opportunity that would expose youth to new knowledge in the field of forensic science, foster creative thinking during crime related discussions, and create an understanding of the work scientists do by performing experiments. The secondary goal was to structure time and experiments in such a way to give

Finger-
prints



teenage mentors involved with the program an opportunity to lead the hands-on portion of the activities. Each hour long session was geared for youth ages 8-12. Every session included a crime scene observation, opportunity to perform an experiment, data collection, and opportunity to draw conclusions. The Brown County Library covered the cost of supplies, making the program free to participants.



Five Brown County Library branches included the 4-H Summer CSI activities in their summer programming. Fifteen programs were conducted over the course of the summer by the Brown County 4-H Program Assistant, Lena Hoskins. A



Blood
Splatter

total of 261 youth participated, with 50 percent of youth signing up for more than one session. A total of 20 middle school youth participated as teenage mentors. Participants were asked verbally for facts they learned or were asked to reflect and apply their knowledge on the subject during the last five minutes of the activity. Most of the youth participating in the CSI program were not in 4-H, nor had they heard of 4-H before.

Meeting the Needs of Gardeners—Continued from Page Five

Community Gardens

Increased interest in gardening has also generated increased interest in community gardens. The Village of Ashwaubenon published a survey in their 2010 winter newsletter to determine if there was sufficient interest in starting a community garden. The results indicated a need, and UW-Extension acted as a consultant in assisting the Village in the design of the new garden. The project resulted in 50 garden plots, all of which were rented the first year, in addition to a list of those waiting to participate.

Got Dirt? Garden Initiative

The prevalence of excessive weight among children in the U.S. has increased dramatically over the past 25 years. Unhealthy eating is known to negatively impact a child's physical,

mental, social, and academic development. Research has shown that children who garden are more willing to try new fruits and vegetables. The Got Dirt? Garden Initiative, a joint collaboration between Brown County UW-Extension, the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, and the UW School of Medicine and Public Health, provides training to teachers and childcare providers enabling them to start gardens at their facilities. Training includes gardening fundamentals, explains different types of gardens based upon available space, and how to go about forming a gardening committee. During 2011, over 250 individuals were trained throughout Wisconsin.

Televised Segments

Many people prefer a little gardening information with their breakfast rather than formal classroom training. Again

in 2011, UW-Extension has created the Weekend Gardener segments in conjunction with Channel 26, the local NBC affiliate. These segments were taped weekly with the morning weather person, Brian Niznansky, and aired every Thursday during the morning show. Segments focused on organic gardening, utilizing the two elevated beds adjacent to the TV studio. The series, Weekend Gardener, began in April and concluded the beginning of October.

UW-Extension has been able to expand its reach and fill the growing need for evidence-based gardening information. The information was customized to meet the needs of a wide variety of audiences and enabled numerous individuals, from people with arthritis to the youth of the community, to grow their own fresh fruits and vegetables.